

Attempts have been made, using terminalia characters, to show that more than one species of the *fulvus* group occurs within the range of *pallens*. The writer feels that the characters used are either within the range of variation of the subspecies or due to distortions resulting from slide preparation.

LITERATURE CITED.

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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THYSANOPTERA FROM NEW ZEALAND (Family Thripidae)

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In this paper there is described another of the interesting forms sent by Donald Spiller for determination. The species is dedicated to him for his efforts in collecting Thysanoptera with full and exact data in a region from which previously almost nothing was known.

OTHINANAPHOTHRIPS, new genus.

Belongs to the Anaphothripini; antenna distinctly 9-segmented, with segments 7-9 forming a style; body not strongly reticulated; trichomes on segments 3 and 4 forked; ocelli in macropterous form fully developed; prothorax without any long setae; comb on tergum VIII complete, of simple spines; fore vein of anterior wing with an irregular row of setae on its entire length, hind vein with many setae; sterna of male with peculiar glandular areas (fig. 1, C); armature of apical segments of male also peculiar.

Type, *Othinanaphothrips spilleri*, new species.

To this genus must also be assigned *Hemianaphothrips tersus* Morison.

This genus differs from *Hemianaphothrips* Priesner in having the anterior vein of the forewing completely (though irregularly) spined and the comb on tergum VIII not medially made up of plates apically drawn out into 1-4 spines, in possessing

fully developed ocelli in the macropterous form, and in the male being equipped with peculiarly shaped sternal glandular areas as well as the unusual armature of the apical segments.

***Othinanaphothrips spilleri*, new species.**

Female (holotype).—Length (slightly distended) 1.35 mm. When viewed by reflected light, head and abdomen light straw color, thorax strongly orange; extreme base of head and tergum I faintly orange; the following marks brown: A narrow band along occipital carina, a triangular spot (rather faint in some specimens) on each side of extreme base of head, with the base of the mark caudad; an irregular longitudinal stripe on each side of median line of metanotum, these fading out posteriorly on metapostscutellum; tergum I faintly marked medially, terga II–VIII each with an irregularly semicircular mark medially on basal margin, that on II extending about two-thirds of the distance across tergum and about three-fourths of the distance from base to apex; marks on following terga successively decreasing in size with that on VIII minute; on each side of these median marks a small round spot on terga II–VII, that on II more or less connected with the median mark; antennae mostly brownish black; legs slightly deeper yellow than abdomen; by transmitted light, head yellow, darkened posteriorly, ocellar crescents bright red; antenna (fig. 1, B) I pale yellow, II dark brown, III lighter brown, with base and pedicel pale yellow, IV–IX very dark brown, with bases of IV and V distinctly lighter; thorax brownish red, with more brown laterally, the rest of the insect light yellow with a faint grayish-orange tinge, except for the markings enumerated above, these appearing lighter than when viewed by reflected light; forewing (fig. 1, A) brown, lighter at base (except anal lobe) and apex, and between the 2 longitudinal veins, with a darker stripe along basal half of fore vein (interrupted somewhat beyond anal lobe);

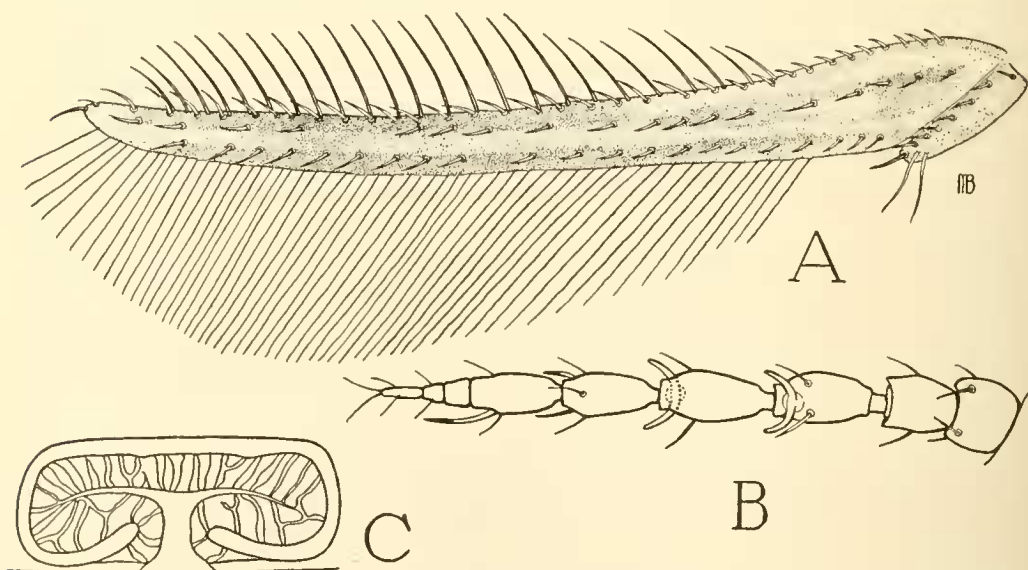


Fig. 1.—*Othinanaphothrips spilleri*: A, anterior wing of female paratype; B, right antenna of female paratype, with most bristles omitted; C, ventral gland of sternum 5 of male, dorsal view. (Drawings made by Mrs. Mary F. Benson.)

wing bristles and fringes brownish; lateral marginal abdominal bristles pale brownish, on apical segments distinctly brown.

Head wider than long, with width across eyes and across cheeks equal, cheeks gently curved, narrowed to eyes, head back of eyes with a few transverse anastomosing lines so strong that the cheeks in outline appear serrate; antecellar, interocellar, and postocular bristles short, subequal, almost colorless; tennal segments III-VI pedicellate.

Pronotum about as long as wide, sides slightly divergent posteriorly, posterior margin with 4-5 pairs of brown bristles, these slightly stronger and longer than the discal bristles; laterad of these bristles on each side a pair of shorter, almost colorless bristles; median pair of bristles on metanotum remote from base; costa of forewing with about 31 bristles, fore vein with 15-17 bristles (usually 15) arranged in a basal group of 4 (exceptionally 5), then a group of 3 or 4, the bristles of both groups closely spaced, then a series of (usually) 6 more widely spaced bristles, then 2 bristles that are still more widely spaced and more widely set off from the previous series; the series of 6 evenly spaced, or, if 1 or more are missing, more widely and unevenly set; hind vein with about 20 evenly spaced bristles or about 17 when the line is somewhat interrupted; anal lobe with 7 (or 8) brown and 2 long, colorless bristles; bristles on veins short.

Abdomen with very faint transverse anastomosing lines which laterad become more distinct and subreticulate; comb on tergum VIII complete, of about 46 teeth.

Measurements (in microns): Head, total length 116, greatest width 140; prothorax, median length 136, greatest width 140; bristles on wing vein, medially 20; bristles on tergum IX, median pair 76, intermediate pair 72, lateral pair 80; bristles on tergum X, inner pair 88, outer pair 84; ovipositor 216.

Antenna:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Length,	24	36	49	44	40	40	14	10	16

Male (allotype).—Length (distended) 1.28 mm. Similar to the female but lighter in color, the antenna much paler, having segment I whitish, II and III light yellow, IV yellow with the apex gray, V yellow, brownish gray in apical half, VI-IX brownish gray, with VI much lighter in basal half, where it is yellow, only slightly tinged with gray; armature of abdominal segments IX and X essentially as figured by Morison in the original description of his *tersus*,¹ but the ventral glandular areas under high power appearing as shown in figure 1, C.

Type locality.—Auckland, New Zealand.

Host.—Tobacco.

Type.—United States National Museum No. 56601.

Described from 6 female and 3 male specimens taken July 14, 1941, in a greenhouse, by Donald Spiller.

Differs from the Australian *Othinanaphothrips tersus* Morison in the greater number of spines on the anal lobe, in having lateral gray marks on the head instead of a median mark, in the forewing not being uniformly colored and in the antenna being much darker in color, as well as many other small differences.

¹ Bul. Ent. Res. 21: 10, fig. 1, 1930.